

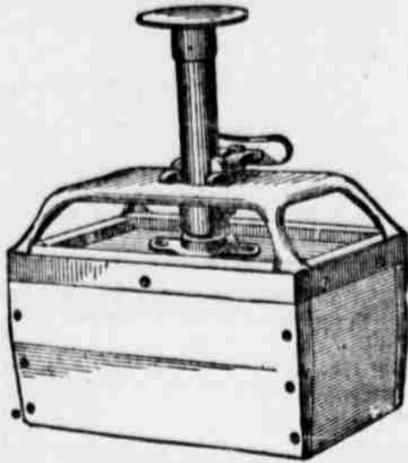
DAIRY FACTS

MAKING BUTTER FOR MARKET

Among Other Things Necessary Is Up-to-Date Equipment — Absolute Cleanliness Is Essential.

As the great body of farmers more and more take up the production and sale of milk to be shipped out of the country, there will be an ever-widening opportunity for those who prefer to do that kind of work, and are competent to do it, to make butter for sale in town and even right around among their neighbors.

There are some parts of the country which dispose of nearly all their milk



One-Pound Butter Printer.

to the condensaries or else sell it for shipment to the large business and residence sections. This, of course, makes it practically impossible for any farmer who follows this method of marketing his milk to make or secure butter enough for his own home use. It is a serious handicap sometimes, and prevents the use of dairy butter in



One Type of Butter Worker.

great measure, forcing people to use imitations of butter, much as they dislike to do so.

One young farmer is making a good thing of it, producing choice dairy butter, putting it up in prints or jars as desired by his customers.

A few things need all the time to be in the mind of the man who sets out to do a business of this kind. First, the necessary up-to-date equipment; second, the ability to make good butter; third, absolute cleanliness at every step; fourth, good butter cows, and fifth, cold water for washing and otherwise caring for butter.

DAIRY COWS REQUIRE SALT

Important Item Often Overlooked in Management of Herd—Essential to Health of Cattle.

(By E. V. ELLINGTON, Professor of Dairying, Idaho Experiment Station.)

An important item that is often overlooked in the management of the dairy herd is the necessity of providing salt in the ration of the cow. All animals that consume large quantities of vegetable food require salt. Babcock, of the Wisconsin experiment station, found in his experimental work that the cattle, when deprived of

salt, became emaciated and were of low vitality and finally suffered a complete breakdown. He recommended that they should be fed three-fourths of an ounce per day live weight with an additional 6-10 ounce for each 20 pounds of milk produced.

While salt may be provided in the daily ration by mixing it with the grain, an equally satisfactory method in practice is to keep it in a convenient place where the animals may have ready access to it when they so desire. It may be used in the form of rock salt or placed in boxes in the feed lot. However, it should be borne in mind that salt is very essential to the economical handling and health of dairy cattle.

TWO SIRES FOR DAIRY HERD

Plan Is Advocated by Minnesota Expert for Purpose of Eradicating Infectious Abortion.

(By DR. M. H. REYNOLDS, Minnesota Agricultural College.)

We do not encourage anyone to think that there is an easy, quick or sure method of eradicating infectious abortion from a herd of cattle. Success usually involves a very considerable amount of work and trouble, although the money expense is not large.

It is a very good plan to keep two sires for breeding service in a valuable herd affected with this trouble. One sire should be used exclusively with infected or suspected animals and the other with those that are quite certainly uninfected. This is unquestionably more effective than disinfection before and after service.

Up-to-Date Methods.

Belong to a dairy cattle breeders' association, a cow-testing association and every organization that will help to keep you posted and in touch with the best up-to-date methods of managing your dairy herd.

FEEDING CALVES DRY GRAIN

Digestive Tract of Young Animals Is Small and Giving Small Amounts Often Is Favored.

In feeding skim milk calves the grain needed to supply the missing fat may be corn, barley, oats or a mixture. Occasionally a feeder has skim milk or alfalfa or clover hay on hand, and to these he adds linseed meal, cottonseed meal or gluten feed. These are all high in protein, and when any one of them is combined with skim milk and alfalfa—both high in protein—an unbalanced ration results and scours or other digestive troubles follow.

The digestive tract of a calf is small and frequent feeding of small amount during the first month is best. During the first month it is better to grind the grains fed. At the end of this period either oats or corn may be fed unground. Hard grains like kafir and milo give best results when ground. All grain should be fed dry in a trough. Mixing feeds with milk is not recommended, as calves chew their feed better when fed dry.

RING FOR SELF-SUCKING COW

Habit Is Brought on by Putting Off Milking—There Are Numberless Ways of Prevention.

In most cases it pays to try some remedy, for a cow of this kind is usually a heavy milker. The habit is brought on by putting off milking. The cow suffers and tries to relieve herself and the habit is formed. Ways of prevention are numberless.

A cure after the habit is formed is almost impossible. The most effective remedy is putting two rings in the cow's nose. Ring the cow in the usual

way, and in this ring hang another, forming two links of a chain. Sometimes one ring will stop the habit, but in most cases two are needed.

If the cow is not a good milker better sell her to the butcher.

MILK AT SEASONABLE HOURS

No Time on Farm When Hired Man Is Making So Much Money as When He Is Busy Milking.

Early milking and late milking in the evening may be all right if a man is overly anxious to make money and do the work himself. But, if hired help has to do it, the owner of that particular farm will soon gain the reputation of being a hard man to work for.

Why not send the man who takes care of the cows home from the field at five o'clock in the afternoon, and have the chores done in reasonable time? There is no time when a man is making so much money as when he is milking. Then why shouldn't it be done during reasonable hours of the day?

ARE YOU GUILTY?

A FARMER, carrying an express package from a big mail-order house was accosted by a local dealer.

"Why didn't you buy that bill of goods from me? I could have saved you the express, and besides you would have been patronizing a home store, which helps pay the taxes and builds up this locality."

The farmer looked at the merchant a moment and then said:

"Why don't you patronize your home paper and advertise? I read it and didn't know that you had the stuff I have here."

MORAL—ADVERTISE

Selecting Eggs for Hatching

The College of Agriculture offers the following suggestions concerning the selection of eggs for hatching:

Select medium to large eggs of good shape and color.

Oversized, ill-shaped, small, and badly tapered eggs, as well as those with wrinkled shells, should not be used.

Small eggs produce small chicks. Avoid small pullet eggs.

Fresh eggs are most desirable. Old germs are weaker.

Fertility may be told only by incubation.

Shape or size of eggs has nothing to do with the sex of the chick.

Some Time

You will be in need of printing of some kind. Whether it be letter-heads, statements wedding invitations or public sale bills, remember we can turn out the work at the lowest cost consistent with good work.

DAIRY



DAIRY CATTLE PERFORMANCE

High Records Are Found Among All Prominent Breeds and They Are Increasing in Number.

When a cow will produce twenty times her own weight in milk in a year, she may certainly be regarded as a valuable piece of property. When a cow will produce 800 to 1,000 pounds of butter fat in a year, she is a prize.

Such records as these are found among all the prominent dairy breeds and they are increasing in number in each breed at a most satisfactory rate. Just now there is a competition for the championship in milk and butter production in the Guernsey breed. The championship of that breed is held by Spotswood Daisy Pearl and her owners are using every means to improve her record, while a Pennsylvania cow, May Rilma, is



Prize-Winning Guernsey.

contesting her championship with vigor. This Pennsylvania cow has produced 811 pounds of butter fat in nine months, and both she and the present champion are being fed under the most improved methods, which include a variety of grain and forage and the addition of a succulent ration, such as beet pulp or something of that kind, to increase the appetite and make the ration more effective.

Dairy Improvements.

Remarkable records have been made by dairy cows during the past few years. Not only have breeders developed wonderful cows but they have raised the average standard of the various breeds and added to their beauty and adaptability.

Many additions have been made each year to the already long lists of advanced registry dairy cows, and in the case of the Holstein, Jersey and Guernsey breeds many cows have been developed which show the way to future progress.

While the leading breeders of dairy cattle are working hard to raise the average of their animals, the dairymen should work still harder to raise the average yields of their herds, for they are the ones who should ultimately derive the most benefit from this improved blood.